AURORA OF APRIL 14, 1926

Several reports of a brilliant aurora observed on the above date have come to the editor. The observers were located in Oregon, Wyoming, Nebraska, central Illinois, the Northeastern States and as far south as Fort Myers, Florida.—*A. J. H.*

METEOROLOGICAL SUMMARY FOR BRAZIL, MARCH, 1926

Condensed from translation by W. W. Reed of the *Summario da circulacão atmospherica no Sul e Centro do paiz*, in the Monthly Bulletin of the Meteorological Office, Rio de Janeiro]

The circulation in the lower atmospheric layers was much more intense in March than in February. The southern part of the continent was invaded by six anticyclones, and the continental depression and those of high latitudes were especially active. The anomaly noted in February continued in March—the systems of high pressure still moved in the direction of the meridians and weakened as they advanced. The semipermanent anticylcone of the Atlantic continued its influence over the continent. The weather was very much unsettled and abundant rains fell in the central part of the country.

On the 1st, southern Brazil was dominated by a HIGH and the northern and central regions of Argentina by a LOW, while another HIGH lay over the southern part of the continent. This last system moved northeastward, bringing fresh southeast winds in extreme southern Brazil and the adjacent part of Argentina on the 2d. The first invading HIGH appeared in the western part of Argentina on the 6th, remained more or less stationary until the following day, and then after moving in an abnormal course toward the east it finally turned northeastward and merged on the 9th with the anticyclone previously mentioned. The second anticyclone invaded Argentina on the 12th and moved rapidly northeastward. Depressions were very active on the 10th and 11th. On the 16th a third HIGH was built up over the southern part of the continent, and on the following day merged with the second anticyclone, the center of the resulting formation remaining over Argentina. The fourth anticyclone appeared in southren Argentina on the 18th, and, though weakened, moved east-northeastward.

On the 22d the fifth HIGH lay over southwestern Argentina; on account of the activity of the continental depression it lost intensity, but moved east-northeastward, and on the 25th remained as a small center of high pressure in southern Brazil, after which it again moved northeastward. On the 29th central Argentina felt the influence of the sixth anticyclone, which also moved northeastward. Depressions were rather active on the 27th and 28th.

METEOROLOGICAL SUMMARY FOR SOUTHERN SOUTH AMERICA, MARCH, 1926

By SEÑOR J. B. NAVARRETE

[El Salto Observatory, Santiago, Chile]

(Translated and slightly condensed by B. M. V.)

In this month Chilean rainfall increased considerably, and temperatures in general were lower in the central zone.

Up to the 6th there were no important departures from normal, the center of high pressure oscillating between Chiloe and Cabo Raper.

On the 7th a pressure decline began in the central zone on account of the approach of an important depression from the west, which by the 9th began to affect the continent, causing violent winds and rain in the southern zone, the center of the depression being located near Juan Fernandez with an observed minimum pressure of 752 mm.; on the 10th it was opposite the island of Huafo with pressure 744 mm., and rain extended to Aconcagua Province in central Chile. During the 11th the depression moved southward, pressure falling to 735 mm. at Punta Arenas, with bad weather. There was an interval of calm on the 12th and 13th, but on the 14th and 15th a new depression caused rains as far north as Valdivia, where 22 mm. were recorded.

From the 16th to the 23d an anticyclone dominated southern Chile, with general fine weather.

Another depression brought rains and high winds to southern Chile between Concepcion and Magallanes on the 25th to 28th, causing a general rise of the rivers. The heaviest precipitation of the month was registered at Valdivia on the 27th, 103 mm. in 24 hours. After an interevning period of higher pressure, rains occurred again over southern Chile on the 30th and 31st, the maximum precipitation of 56 mm. occurring at Valdivia.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

[C. FITZHUGH TALMAN, Meteorologist, in Charge of Library]

RECENT ADDITIONS

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Evaporation and precipitation at various latitudes and the horizontal eddy convectivity of the atmosphere. Stockholm. 1925. 12 p. 22 cm. (Arkiv för matematik, astronomi och fysik. K. Svenska vetenskapsakademien. Bd. 19 A. N:o 20.)

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